

Date: Sun, 30 Jan 94 08:38:50 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #91
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 30 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 91

Today's Topics:

ARRL DX Bulletin #7 - January 27, 1994
 CW filters and DSP-9
 CW filters and DSP-9 - morse1.jpg
Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 27 January
 FCC: Whats taking so long????
 Frequencies for Animal Tracking ?
 Got a callbook handy?
 ham stuff
 htx-202 or dj-162 ?
 RAMSEY FX TRANSCEIVER
 Sideband Technology Inc.
 TF3CW QSL address
Your experiences on 40 meter CW QRP

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 1994 15:03:43 MST
From: library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!news.umbc.edu!eff!news.kei.com!
yeshua.marcam.com!zip.eecs.umich.edu!destroyer!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!
usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: ARRL DX Bulletin #7 - January 27, 1994
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

ZCZC AE05
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 7 ARLD007

>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT January 27, 1994
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD007
ARLD007 DX news

The items in this week's bulletin are courtesy of Bob, W5KNE; QRZ DX; Karl, PS7KM; Dennis, WB0WAO; Tedd, KB8NW; the Ohio/Penn and Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster networks. Thanks.

PENGUIN ISLANDS LAST STAND? Ian, ZS9A, reports that Baldur, DJ6SI, is attempting to activate ZS0 around February 24. And there are rumblings that the Republic of South Africa may turn over both Walvis Bay and Penguin Islands to Namibia at the end of February.

NETHERLANDS ANT
PJ2/OH1VR through February 2. Seppo is likely to be active in the CQ WW 160 Meter CW Contest.

BANGLADESH. Eric, S21ZG, is on nearly every day between 3651 and 3653 kHz from 1145 to 1215z and 0000z.

EGYPT. Listen for SU2MT on 3793 kHz at 0500z.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. Vern, W8BLA, and Dick, K2UFT, are active on CW as ZF1CQ. They will be there until January 31 and plan to operate in the 160 Meter Contest. QSL via W8BLA.

SAINT LUCIA. Scott N9JCL, hopes to sign J6/N9JCL from January 28 to February 2. Check 3795 Khz SSB or 3510 kHz CW at 0900z; 7003 kHz CW at 1000z; and 14195 kHz SSB at 1200z.

OGASAWARA ISLANDS. Here's a DX-first. JA1LSY/JD1 will be operating 20 meter SST

FIJI. Shinji, JI3ACL, will sign 3D2CL on 40 through 10 meter CW and SSB February 10 to 16. QSL via JI3ACL.

CQ WW 160 MET
W3HNK. VR2MH will be OH2BH/VR2BH and OH1NYP.

FRENCH POLYNESIA. Walter, DJ0FX, will work CW and SSB as F00PT through February 19. This will be an all-band effort.

ANTIGUA. John, AA2LW, is here on business, but operates 40 through 10 meter SSB as time allows. His favorite band is 17 meters.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER. Mike, W9NSZ, will sign V47NS on Nevis Island from January 28 to February 2.

ANGUILLA. KK3K, WB6LYI, KC6XC, KI4ZN, W9BVD, KF7IK, AF9A and AI9Q are planning a serious effort for March 5 through 10. They hope to run all band all mode HF, and will be on OSCAR 13 Mode B and S.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS. K2TD, N2VW and WB2YOF should be active through early February signing /VP5.

MEXICO. Rick, NE8Z, will operate from Puerto Vallarta as XE1/NE8Z February 13 to 20 on all bands. He will be active in the ARRL CW DX Contest. QSL via K8LJG.

ANTARCTICA. Brian, VP8CFM, is Base Commander at the British Antarctic Survey Base. His duty tour is for 14 months and he will be active as either VP8HAL or his own call. QSL via GM4KLO.

SAINT PET

approximately two weeks, starting about February 2. Plans are to operate all HF bands plus OSCARS 10, 13 and 21. Satellite operator tips are 145.890 MHz CW on OSCAR 10 and 145.925 MHz on OSCAR 13.

QSL PY0SK via PS7KM. QSL PY0SP via PT7AA.

NNNN

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James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!wrksys.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street - ML03-6/C9 Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

Date: 27 Jan 1994 18:22:30 GMT

From: nnnp.ucsb.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!
cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!sgigate.sgi.com!olivea!news.bbn.com!news!
levin@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CW filters and DSP-9
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2i3fsu\$7lh@news.acns.nwu.edu> rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

If we broaden the definition of ringing to allow for noisy signals, of the kind encountered on the low HF bands such as 80m, then there might be more than one source of ringing:

. . .
2. Progressive coloration of background white noise as the filter

bandwidth is narrowed. . . .

You've nailed the head on the hit as far as I'm concerned, especially on the low bands. As I narrow the digital filter (the built-in audio filter on the Yaesu 990) to eliminate QRM the noise acquires a pitch which obscures the tone I'm trying to distinguish. If only there were some way (maybe there is! I'm no expert with using the RF gain control, for instance) to desensitize the receiver to the noise without desensitizing it to the weak CW signal.

/JBL

=

Nets: levin@bbn.com | "GO TO JAIL. Go directly to jail. Do not pass
POTS: (617)873-3463 | Go. Do not collect \$200."
KD10N (@KB4N.NH.USA) | -- Parker Brothers

Date: Sat, 29 Jan 1994 03:19:52 GMT
From: library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!usc!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!
newncar!destroyer!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!mark@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CW filters and DSP-9 - morse1.jpg
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

me@next45.wsi.physik.tu-muenchen.de (Matthias Rosenberger) writes:

>According to the CW filter discussion, I want to
>supply some calculations shown in two pictures in following postings
>based on a Fourier analysis of a morse signal of 10 times 'e':
>0000010101010101010101010100000

Back to the drawing board, Matthias, 10 'e's is:

00010001000100010001000100010001000100010001000

Enjoy, Ciao -- Mark

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 21:27:57 MST
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!destroyer!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!
alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 27 January
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACT

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT

SYNOPSIS OF ACT

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be at active levels through the remainder of the 27 January. Quiet to unsettled levels are expected for the

remainder of the forecast period.

Event probabilities 28 jan-30 jan

Class M	45/45/45
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 28 jan-30 jan

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	20/10/20
Minor Storm	10/05/10
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/01
B. High Latitudes	
Active	20/10/20
Minor Storm	10/05/10
Major-Severe Storm	01/01/01

HF propagation conditions were normal over the low and middle latitudes. High and polar latitudes saw occasional minor signal degradation during the local night hours due. Near-normal propagation is expected over all regions during the next 72 hours, particularly for the low and middle latitude paths. High and polar latitudes should see gradual improvements as well. Brief SWF activity is still expected at times over daylight circuits during minor solar flare activity.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

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REGIONS WIT

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7652	N04W93	224	0040	HSX	02	002	ALPHA	
7654	N09W78	209	0490	DKI	07	006	BET	
7658	N12W53	184	0130	DAO	09	009	BET	
7661	N08W02	133	0070	DAO	04	006	BET	
7659	S12W14	145					PLAGE	
7660	S09E16	115					PLAGE	

REGIONS DUE TO RET

NMBR	LAT
7648	N07 024
7650	N05 012
7653	S05 011

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 27 JANUARY, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP
0341	0358	0409	7654	N08W68	C4.6	1N			II
0456	0510	0531	7654	N11W65	M2.7	1B		51	

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 27 JANUARY, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
27/ 0401		0420	N08W68	RSP	C4.6	28	2	
27/ 0840	0932	1003		LDE	C1.3	83		

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 27/2400Z

ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXT									
	EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
58	N18W35	S20W53	S12W65	N30W43	188	ISO	NEG	021	10830A
59	N56W03	N30W18	N68W43	N68W43	164	EXT			
60	S05E32	S10E25	S10E25	N18E29	111	ISO	NEG	002	10830A

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
26 Jan:	0019	0028	0033	C1.0						
	0054	0058	0103	C1.1						
	0107	0118	0124	C2.5	SF	7654	N07W50			
	0129	0136	0141	M1.5	1B	7654	N08W51	60	130	38
	0150	0200	0208	C6.5	SF	7654	N07W50			
	0244	0247	0249	C1.0						
	0538	0541	0543	C1.4	SF	7654	N08W56		190	320
	0611	0651	0657	C1.8	SF	7654	N07W56			
	0726	0733	0741	C1.3					62	25
	0936	0939	0941	B7.3						
	1005	1011	1016	C1.0						
	1119	1142	1150	C4.6						
	1350	1359	1402	B5.9	SF	7658	N09W34			
	1552	1619	1624	C2.5	SF	7654	N10W61			
	1606	1607	1620		SF	7658	N11W35			
	1630	1633	1636	C1.9						
	1639	1642	1645	C3.7						
	1716	1721	1726	C1.3	SF	7654	N08W60			

1849	1852	1854	C1.5	SF	7654	N09W62
2020	2025	2030	C1.0			
2054	2058	2100	B7.2	SF	7654	N08W62
2117	2120	2122	B8.7	SF	7654	N09W63
2132	2137	2140	B8.6			
2146	2146	2156		SF	7654	N09W64
2227	2237	2241	C1.6	SF	7654	N10W68

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----
Region 7654:	8	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	012	(48.0)
Region 7658:	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	002	(8.0)
Uncorrelated:	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	011	(44.0)

Total Events: 025 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WIT

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
-----	----	----	----	----	--	-----	-----	-----
26 Jan:	0019	0028	0033	C1.0				III
	0611	0651	0657	C1.8	SF	7654	N07W56	III
	1552	1619	1624	C2.5	SF	7654	N10W61	III
	1716	1721	1726	C1.3	SF	7654	N08W60	V
	2117	2120	2122	B8.7	SF	7654	N09W63	III
	2227	2237	2241	C1.6	SF	7654	N10W68	III

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event

Loop = Loop Prominence System,
Spray = Limb Spray,
Surge = Bright Limb Surge,
EPL = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 18:28:50 GMT
From: world!cravit@uunet.uu.net
Subject: FCC: Whats taking so long????
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2i8ptc\$27g@charm.magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>,
William VanHorne <wvhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu> wrote:

>passed. Secondly, my license (Gen.) took 10 weeks and 5 days to arrive
>back in December.

My Technician license took 10 weeks and 3 days to arrive (I got it 2
weeks ago).

>Patience.

Concurred. It will come _eventually_. If it does not come within 90
days after the test date, call the ARRL VEC before you call the FCC.
They can verify when the FCC received the paperwork, and may advise
you to wait to call the FCC.

/Matthew N9VWG

--
Matthew Cravit, N9VWG | All opinions expressed here are
Michigan State University | my own. I don't speak for The World,
East Lansing, MI 48825 | and they don't speak for me (luckily
E-Mail: cravit@world.std.com | for both of us).

Date: 28 Jan 94 18:45:40 GMT+12
From: ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!waikato!
comp.vuw.ac.nz!gcs.co.nz!amigans!home.amigans.gen.nz!halvey@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Frequencies for Animal Tracking ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

--

Does anyone out there happen to have a list of the bands used for tracking animals fitted with radio collars. Preferably in New Zealand, but other locations would also be of interest.

Thanks in advance.

--

Dave Halverson, Wanganui N.Z.
halvey@home.amigans.gen.nz

Date: 29 Jan 94 14:49:55 GMT
From: ogicse!qiclab!egreen!sitka.wednet.edu!connected.com!connected.com!
jgates@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Got a callbook handy?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

searanch@netcom.com (Robert C. Diefenbach) writes:

>I'm trying to locate an old pal, Barry Milburg, WD4DAA. He moved
>from Atlanta to New Jersey in 1988, and may have changed his call.
>But if someone would take a peek at a current call book and let
>me have a mailing address (assuming he didn't change his call),
>I'd appreciate it. Many thanks.
>73
>Rob Diefenbach
>WD4NEK

28 greenwood dr, millburn nj, 07041

--

John Gates, N7BTI, Edmonds, WA
206 774-3777
jgates@hebron.connected.com
CIS 72106,367

Date: 30 Jan 94 15:50:18 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ham stuff
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

interested in following your email service. I am a ham of 20 years, (still under 40!!) with variable interests throughout the mode and frequency spectrum Rick ve6gk.

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 16:53:18 GMT
From: nntp.ucsb.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!
vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!sdd.hp.com!apollo.hp.com!hpwin052!hpmoea!
dstock@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: htx-202 or dj-162 ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Jerry Sy (ah301@yfn.ysu.edu) wrote:

: currently, I am leaning towards the dj-162 because of its wide
: receive.

: jerry

Wide receive is literal for all this class of radio, they tend to be very prone to losing the ability to hear an Amateur band signal when there are strong out-of band signals about. The only cure is having tight filtering around the amateur band, and this precludes wide range reception.

You'll not be far wrong if you think of them as a box containing 3 things:

- 1) a "scanner" with performance that places it at the cheap end of the scanner market, and less frequency coverage than usual.
- 2) A reasonable quality amateur band transmitter.
- 3) An amateur band receiver with only the performance of a cheap scanner, that is very susceptible to strong unwanted signals.

There are many people who have these and are delighted with them. Possibly due to being in areas away from non-amateur transmitters, or perhaps because they don't know what they've missed because they never heard it....

The Tandy hand-held may now be the only amateur hand-held that has not seriously compromised its performance as an amateur band radio.

I understand that some hand-helds now have computer game modes. Could they have been included to give the user something to do while in areas where blocking is frequent?

Ok, I've got strong opinions in this area, but if scanning was your prime interest, you probably wouldn't have got a licence.

If you can't hear 'em, you can't work 'em. whoever said it first is probably long dead, but it is still true. Also don't you just always lose contact just at a critical point in a talk-in etc.

Cheers

David

Date: 28 Jan 94 17:17:43 GMT
From: ogicse!psgrain!research-01.mskcc.org!psinntp!psinntp!arrl.org!
ehare@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: RAMSEY FX TRANSCEIVER
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greg Bullough (greg@netcom.com) wrote:

: Steven has hit it on the head. As hams, we have for years said "can't
: afford a commercial rig? Home-brew or build a simple kit." Then
: QST and all the other magazines which bang this drum (which quite
: handily fills up magazine pages with circuits that few ever
: build) reap big advertising dollars from kit companies.

Greg,

For starters, I am not sure that few ever build projects from magazines. Some of the authors that have offered a kit have reported large sales -- to say nothing of those that either homebrew it without a kit, or at least use part of the circuit as they build something else. Go to any hamfest, note the rows upon rows of vendors offering components. Hams are buying them, putting them in bags and taking them home. They must be doing something with the parts.

Even if hams don't actually build very many projects, they sure seem to enjoy reading (or thinking) about building them! All of the ham and electronics magazines offer construction articles. I don't think I would characterize printing articles that our readers like as "banging a drum", but you may have meant something I just didn't understand.

Now, as for the big advertising dollars, I took a look at the February QST issue. I counted two 1/8th-page ads, two 1/12th page ad and a 1/24th-page ad, plus 4 ham ads, for companies offering kits. This is only a small percentage of our total ad space; most of the ads are for

some form of ready-made product. Our editorial policy is not influenced by our advertisers; it is determined by our perceptions of what hams want to see. If the big advertisers were able to set our policy, they would want us to run an article titled "Don't Build Your Own Stuff -- Buy from QST Advertisers!" :-)

: As a hobby which has a tradition of mentoring ("elmering"), we are
: doing the Right Thing(TM) when we identify something like a Ramsey
: kit which is apt to blow a new ham's radio budget out the window
: while discouraging him or her, and leaving him without a working
: rig.

Our QST Product Review did indeed point out the problems we found with the Ramsey FX-146. We also pointed out those things we like. This ensures that QST reviews are complete and unbiased. People who read these things are able to decide which things are important and buy accordingly.

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Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 17:35:08 GMT
From: nntp.ucsb.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!
cs.utexas.edu!utnut!nott!cunews!freenet.carleton.ca!FreeNet.Carleton.CA!
ab376@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Sideband Technology Inc.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Recently liberated from our corp. lab, what appears to be a VHF Transceiver. Rig was built by Sideband Technology Inc. of Scottsville N.Y. Model number is the ACSB Pioneer 1000. Appears to be a 4 Channel Xtal controlled with Xtals for 154.450 Mhz. Looks like a straight forward VHF rig from the Main board, but underneath is another board chock full of chips in what appears to be the audio section.

Anybody any info on these rigs? Would love a manual or even a schematic.

Regards

--

Mike Ligeza Snr.- VE3UIL
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada

Date: 26 Jan 94 16:28:27 GMT
From: psinntp!psinntp!gdstech!gdstech!bat@rutgers.rutgers.edu
Subject: TF3CW QSL address
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have a 1991 listing that says to use the TF buro.

--

```
*-----*
*   Pat Masterson   D12-25   | KE2LJ@KC2FD           *
*   Grumman Data Systems | 516-346-6316.       *
*   Bethpage, NY 11746   | bat@gdstech.grumman.com  *
*-----*
```

Date: 30 Jan 1994 00:20:57 GMT
From: destroyer!news1.oakland.edu!vela.acs.oakland.edu!prvalko@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Your experiences on 40 meter CW QRP
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Andrew M. Cohn (andy@clark.net) wrote:

: If you work 40 meter CW, with 5 watts or less, and use less than ideal
: antennas (no beams, dipoles or rhombics, etc), I would like to hear about
: your experiences. No...I'm not writing a book; I just want to know what
: I can expect before investing in a QRP station!

Andy,

Why do you want to "invest in a QRP station!" ??? Getting into QRP is
something you generally do AFTER you've become bored with the typical
"fivenineQSLQRZ" contacts.

If you are just studying for a ham ticket, I HIGHLY recommend NOT to get
involved with a QRP radio as a first choice. Others disagree with me
but they are in the minority.

So wazzup???

73 =paul= wb8zjl

*** VANITY CALLS COMING SOON!!! I GOT DIBS ON K8T !!!!! ***

Date: 27 Jan 1994 10:29:59 +0200
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!
uknet!EU.net!news.funet.fi!butler.cc.tut.fi!lehtori.cc.tut.fi!not-for-
mail@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2i44fb\$e2h@news.acns.nwu.edu>, <2i661l\$m9t@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>,
<2i699h\$6sc@news.acns.nwu.edu>k

Subject : Re: CW filters and DSP-9: A recap of minimum bandwidth

Rajiv Dewan (rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu) wrote:

> In the thread on minimum bandwidth required for CW signal:

[Estimates between 16 and 72 Hz arrived from different approaches]

This approach is based on the Modulation and Demodulation chapter in the ARRL handbook.

The baud rate BR is defined as WPM / 1.2 and thus 20 WPM is about 16.7 Baud. The bandwidth BW is defined as $K * BR$. Both CCIR and FCC recommend $K = 3$ for non-fading circuits and $K = 5$ for (selectively) fading circuits. Thus 20 WPM requires 50 Hz or 83 Hz if 5th harmonic is included.

In the same chapter, there is a graph with rise and fall time vs. maximum speed and rise/fall time vs. required bandwidth. If 5 ms rise and fall times are used (recommended by the ARRL) the maximum speed for non-fading circuits is 60 WPM and 45 WPM for fading circuits.

At 5 ms rise/fall times the occupied bandwidth is about 150 Hz (-23 dB). If we assume typical speeds (12-20 WPM), the transmitted spectrum is dominated by frequency components from the rise/fall transition and not from the information contents of the signal. Except for a relatively few high speed operators, the rise/fall time recommendation could be increased, which would reduce the occupied bandwidth.

Using receiver filters which are narrower than 150 Hz will increase the post-detection rise and fall times, but the impulse response of the filter becomes more critical. At below 50 Hz and the third harmonic is attenuated making aural reception very hard but machine reception of 20 WPM should be possible down to 17 Hz bandwidth.

Paul OH3LWR

Phone : +358-31-213 3657
X.400 : G=Paul S=Keinanen O=Elisa-Tampere A=ELISA C=FI
Internet: Paul.Keinanen@Telebox.tele.fi
Telex : 58-100 1825 (ATTN: Keinanen Paul)
Mail : Hameenpuisto 42 A 26

FIN-33200 TAMPERE
FINLAND

Date: 29 Jan 1994 22:48:14 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!news-
feed-1.peachnet.edu!concert!inxs.concert.net!rock.concert.net!
mikewood@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <CKAu6K.4Hy@freenet.carleton.ca>,
<2i9e52INNmf7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu>, <n1gakCKCyrq.M4K@netcom.com>rt
Subject : Re: Sideband Technology Inc.

In article <n1gakCKCyrq.M4K@netcom.com>,
Scott Statton <n1gak@netcom.com> wrote:
>In article <2i9e52INNmf7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu> F. Kevin Feeney
<fkf1@cornell.edu> writes:
>>In article <CKAu6K.4Hy@freenet.carleton.ca> Mike Ligeza,
>>ab376@FreeNet.Carleton.CA writes:
>>>Transceiver. Rig was built by Sideband Technology Inc. of Scottsville
>>>N.Y. Model number is the ACSB Pioneer 1000. Appears to be a 4 Channel
>>>Xtal controlled with Xtals for 154.450 Mhz. Looks like a straight
>
This company was purchased by Aerotron , Inc a land mobile radio
manufacturer, around 1985. Aerotron is in Raleigh, NC and
continued to manufacture the units until a year or so ago.
Aerotron is in Bankruptcy and recently held an auction of
the remaining ACSB and land mobile stuff. The remnants of
Aerotron has been moved to Orlando, Florida to share facilities
with another near death company (Repco) owned by the same
Greek investor.

The radios have some very nice 9 Mhz xtal filters in them.

Mike Wood Internet: mikewood@rock.concert.net
The Signal Group
P.O. Box 1979 ***Avoid company disclaimers by owning the company ***
Wake Forest, NC 27588

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End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #91
